REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,580.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 2
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1873. 29	Leave Madras	June 1873.
,, Caswar	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Nearakal	June 4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Colombo	7	,, Gopaulpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, Palm Point	19
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbouring Ports can be landed at Honawar, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 4	Leave BUSREH	June 1873. 23
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Bahrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	27
,, Bushire	17	,, Bunder Abbas	July 1
,, Kowrik	19	,, Muscat	3
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S.-W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Oolwa at 2 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 300 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-9	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Modows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Karmichael transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate rates.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 6 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE for their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY NEAR DHOBIE TALAO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hawabibee widow of the late Khanoo Meerya Alekhan Pathan, and Goribibee, widow of the late Fukeer Sahib Soormay, and by order of Dhunbai, daughter of Maneckjee Jeewanjee Sidwa, the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, near Dhobitalao, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6 and Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215 and 573 and admeasuring about 107 6-9 square yards and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Public Road, on the west by the property of Anundrow Chintoba, on the south by the cart passage, and on the south by the property of Anunrow Chintoba.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

PELLY & Co.

20th May 1873.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS.

TERMS—CASH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Gunpowder Work. The Stores and Materials of the ship Rezzonance and Louisa, such as Masts, Yards, Sails, Riggings, Ropes, Blocks, Boats, Compasses, Iron Chains, Anchors, and Sundry other articles, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 4, Hornby Row, next door to Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, as above, the Household Furniture of a Gentleman changing his Residence, consisting of Blackwood Furniture, such as tables, sideboard, wardrobe, cupboards, chairs, table and hanging argand lamps, double brass bedstead, and double iron bedstead, crockeryware, and other sundry articles.

The property will be on view, from MONDAY.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23th May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

25 Cases Grey Dhoties.
3 do. Orange Prints.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
1 Case Alpacca Lustre.
An invoice of Kerosine Oil Table Lamps and Flower Vases.
2 Cases New Reading Books, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Frederick Detzmann and Sons, in good order, with patent escapement action.
A Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Sanne in good order.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, a convenient comfortable and commodious dwelling-house, suitable for the residence of Hindoo Families.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of May 1873, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of Vishnoo Trimbuck Moonim, of the Bombay Firm of Gopalow Myrall, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayenjee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned mortgaged property, free of all incumbrances. The sale is by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Gopalrow Myrell, in that behalf by the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th December 1870, made between the said Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayen of the one part, and the said Gopalrow Myrall of the other part.

All that piece of Government freehold land or ground admeasuring 879 and 1/8th square yards, entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,342, and that of Pension and Tax under No. 132 in the name Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayen, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 25 and 26, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayenjee, and the members of his family and her tenants, and are situated in the Lohrchawl Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Mandvee, fronting towards the south of the said Loharchawl Street, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Luxumon Venoba Camut, and partly by the property of Vynayk Purushram Diwan, on or towards the west by the property of the heirs of Luxumon Govindjee, on or towards the north by the said Lohrchawl Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Wittoba Pandurang. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, at their Auction Room, Fort, where a plan of the premises could be seen, or at the Office of Mr. KRUNDEROW MOROJEE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., at No. 150, Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned places, the neat Modern Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. Robinson, Esq., the same comprises plated, glass, and porcelainware, dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, nearly new, a Handsome English-built Circular glass fronted double seated Brougham by Nash, specially made to order, a powerful Bay Brougham Horse, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c., the property of W. McCulloch, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 5, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, waiter, a set of spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as, a set of dining table in 2 pieces, sideboards, dumbwaiter, dining-room chairs, richly carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, bronze single and three light hanging argand lamps, whatnots, carpet, a first-class mahogany grand square piano, by C. H. Schroder nearly new, English iron four-post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built circular glass fronted double-seated Brougham, by Nash.

A powerful Bay Brougham Horse.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Madras built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household Furniture &c., the property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay, proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Byculla, by order of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Exhibition, the North and South American or Rotunda and Pavilion Wooden Stalls covered with Turkey red and blue Cloths, Wooden Screws, Wooden Steps, Frames, Sheds connected with the North and South Annexes with planks, posts, beams, Khupadus, bamboo sheds, Loose Planks, empty Packing Cases, iron Shaftings, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

Terms Cash.—Delivery to be taken within one week.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gown presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

A few dozen Choice Sherry.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a palanquin-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulator and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

Iron new Fire-proof Safes manufactured by John Lord and Co., with Chubb Locks and cupboard shape with drawers, height 24, 26 and 28 inches.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.
Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain Murdoch, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents City of Dublin.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and they are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on the most favourable terms, and to SETTLE any OUTSTANDING CLAIMS payable here.

PELLY & Co.

20th May 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of GOVERNMENT BILLS on BOMBAY up to THIRTY (30) LAKHS of RUPEES on the following conditions:—

1st. No Bill will be drawn for a less sum than Ten Thousand (10,000) Rupees, or at a rate of discount exceeding Two (2) Annas per Hundred (100) Rupees.

2nd. The purchase money must be paid into H. M. Treasury, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before the 30th June 1873.

3rd. Bills will be issued only on receipt of the purchase money.

4th. The Government of India will not draw for more than Thirty (30) Lakhs from the 1st to 30th June, inclusive.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and opened on the 31st instant, at noon. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. A. MANGLES,
Officiating Comptroller General.

26th May 1873.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS in this Presidency for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by TREACHER & Co. during the past 12 months give confirmation of the unrivalled qualities which have gained it the eminent position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.),
Bombay and Poona.

N.B.—Messes, Clubs, and the Trade supplied on liberal terms.

THE "IN STATU QUO" CHESS-BOARD.

Tourists and Travellers will find this a most welcome companion. By the action of a spring, all the men may be fixed upon their respective squares, so that the game may at any time be discontinued and the Board folded up without disturbing the pieces. It is strongly made and very portable. Price Rs. 25.

Chessmen Board, Backgammon, Playing Cards, Bezique, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

An unfailing resource for amusement to Travellers and Outstation Residents; contains Backgammon, Bezique with Pocket Guide and Markers complete, Chess, Counters, Cribbage Board and Pegs, Dice and Boxes, Dominoes, Draughts, 2 Packs of Cards, Pocket Laws of Whist, Race and Steeple-chase Games, and pair of Whist Markers. The whole enclosed in a strong well-finished polished mahogany case with lock.....Rs. 62

Cash ..... ,, 55

New design in beautiful Walnut or Coromandel wood case, suitable for presentation..... ,, 85

Cash ..... ,, 76

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

These Filters deprive the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that even stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

THE MAGNETIC FILTERING MATERIAL NEVER REQUIRES RENEWAL.

	No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash....	Rs. 14-8	.... Rs. 18 ..	Rs. 22-8 ..	Rs. 30
Credit ..	,, 16	.... ,, 20 ..	,, 25 ..	,, 33

* This is covered with Coir Matting, which forms a strong protection in travelling.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOTEL.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by train should book for Byculla Station, and NOT for Bores Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO., CHEMISTS.

FROM 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, TO

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather: comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.	JEWELLERY.		UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr. 2 12	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton and Green.	
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12			HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0	SHIRTS.	Rs. a.	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,, 3 0	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....	,, 2 12	Badham's Fine All-Wool, each...	6 8	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair.....	4 8
COLLARS.		Badham's Spun Silk...	12 0	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Shakespear, Roslin, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.....	6 8	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.....	60 0	Fine Super India Gauze ,,	26 8
SCARFS.		Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0	Fine ,, Drawers, each	6 0
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12	SLEEPING SUITS.		OVERLAND SUITS.	
The Journal Satin.....	3 0	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.		Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
HATS.		Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8	Badham's Spun Silk.....	22 0	BRACES.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8	TIES.		Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0	HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Brown Felt do. do.	6 8	Colored ,, ,, ,, ...	1 0	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
Black Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0	White Dress Ties, from	0 8	,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0	HELMETS.		Fine Irish Cambric, from.....	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.		Hawke's Regulation Helmet.....	18 0	TRUNKS, &c.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spikes ...	33 0	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	
OVERLAND CHAIRS.		White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0	STICKS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0	Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	
Do. without do	10 0				

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, To Measure or for Immediate Use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—The genuine cool and absorbing.....Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A fresh supply ...	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC.—A strong useful Shirt, with Collars attached	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new Front, for Indian washing, best Irish Linen.....	28 0	31 8
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs .....Six	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK—A delightful Texture, for this Season, neat Stripes.....Each	11 8	13 0
SILK and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 4TH MAY 1873.

BUSINESS closed on account of the Queen's birth-day.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d
Credit do. .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do, demand..... 99 15/16, to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. ... ... 105 to 105¾
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

BUSINESS has been suspended to-day on account of the Queen's birth-day.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bdls ..... £0 17s. 6d. }
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market closed on account of the Queen's birth-day.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	767½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	4 90

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10 9 10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 0	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 8 0	p.c.	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,500
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	900
600	1,000	all	15p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	815
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,625
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co.....	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 ,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 ,	Fort Press Co.....	7,200
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	667½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,355
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,800	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	200*	Bombay United	1,090
400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,490
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,080
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,180
900	1,000	all	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,100
650	2,500	2,400	416p.c	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	...	...	Soomerdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	45p c.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Lauding and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	15 ps.	Mechanics B'd'g & Co	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405 x.d
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market on Saturday closed quiet but steady, and prices showed no change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

100 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 13 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 6 0
450 pairs White Dhotees 45 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 3 12 0
300 ,, Grey ,, 45 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 14 0
600 pieces T. Red Mulls 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 3 10 6

COTTON.

The Market on Saturday closed quiet, with an active demand at our previous day's quotations. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee .....at Rs 198 to Rs. 202
,, Akote ..... at ,, 206 to ,, 208
,, Broach M.G. ..... at ,, 215 to ,, 229
,, Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 225 to ,, 230
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 202 to ,, 205
,, Sawgimed ..... at ,, 213 to ,, 215
,, Compta and Vingorla ..... at ,, 178 to ,, 180

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

200 candies New Wudwan .....at Rs. 198 to 200
200 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 200
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 200
25 ,, ,, Akote F.F.B. .....at ,, 209½
50 ,, ,, Comrawuttee .....at ,, 195
25 ,, ,, Vengwul .....at ,, 180
100 ,, ,, Khandeish .....at ,, 182 to 185
100 ,, ,, Surat M. G. .....at ,, 216 to 225½
50 ,, ,, Broach .....at ,, 225½
100 ,, ,, Boroe .....at ,, 190
100 ,, ,, Bhownuggur .....at ,, 203 to 204
150 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 204½
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 204 to 205
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 205
25 ,, ,, Dholleral .....at ,, 201
200 ,, ,, Veerumgaum .....at ,, 196

METALS.

2,000 candies Iron Swedish Bar .....at Rs. 68-12 per cdy.

YARNS.

9,000 lbs. Coloured No. 30 to 40's.....at 14½ to to 15½ as. per lb.

CALCUTTA.—21ST MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 103-2.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 105.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, May 21.
	Baghdad (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta, May 6.
	City of Dublin	Murdoch	Clyde, December 28.
25	Blair Ath 1	Pearson	Cardiff, October 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.
	Xanthe (s)	Cowen	Liverpool.
	Surat (s)	Baker	China, &c.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	H. M. S. May Frere	Guthrie	Kurrachee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th May, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

MANGALORE, 25th May, 9-35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E. N. W. thermometer 89, barometer 29·74 fall of rain 28 cent.

VINGORLA, 25th May, 5-25 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west high, thermometer 85.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th May, 9-15 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 22nd May, 12-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 23.

Cleveland, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Joynt, Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough, to Ireland.

MAY 25.

Cleveland, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 20.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Ootacamund, May 16.

The following Despatch from the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 17th April 1873.

My Lord,—I have to acquaint you that Mr C R Pelly has been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service from the 6th June next, the date of expiration of his leave, subject to the adjustment of any demands that may be standing against him in India,—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

H E The Rt Hon The Governor in Council, Fort St George.

Mr W A Happel, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him by the Board of Revenue and published in the 'Fort St George Gazette' of the 13th inst page 871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P O'Ratigan, Executive Engineer, 4th grade one month's preparatory leave.

Appointments.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Ootacamund, May 16th 1873.

Mr T Pitchard, Depy Collr on Genl duties in the Salem District to act as Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, at Salem during the employment of Mr J W Johnston on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut W H M Francklyne 2nd Asst Supt Rev Sur to act as 1st Asst Supt Rev Sur during the absence on leave of Capt J G Cloete, Deputy Supt Rev Sur.

Mr J H Merriman, 2nd Asst Supt Rev Sur to act as 1st Asst Supt Rev Sur during the absence on leave of Mr H O C Cardozo, Depty Supt Rev Sur.

Public Department.

Surg Michael Cudmore Furnell F R C S to be professor of Materia Medica in the Madras Medical College, with the extra Collegiate duties attached to the appointment, but to continue to act as Surg to H E the Govr until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col A Cooper of the S C, doing general duty, Northern Districts on the conditions stated in para 2 of G O G O No. 797, dated 1st Aug 1872, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Major A H M Dickey, of the S C, Offg Wing Officer 38th Regt N I on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

* Madras G O G No. 190, dated 9th August 1872.

The following alterations of rank and promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Alterations of Rank.

Cadre 13th Regiment N I.

Major J H Warden (Lieut-Col in S C), to have position from 1st April 1873, vice Boardman retired.

Infantry General List.

Capt Robert Graham Briggs, to have rank from 1st April 1873, in succession to Warden, Cadre 13th N I, promoted.

Capt Alfred Anderson, to have rank from 8th April 1873, vice Foord, Cadre 7th N I, retired.

Promotion.

Infantry General List.

Lieut F W Graham (108th Foot, to have the position of Captain in succession to Greene Cadre 1st Madras Fusiliers promoted. Dated 13th April 1873.

Medical Department.

Surg William Henry Rean MD having completed twenty years service to be Surg Major from the 14th May 1873.

The undermentioned Non Commissioned Officers is transferred to the Non Effective Establishment on the superior pension authorized to Sergeants in G O G 26th March 1869 subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India.

Sergeant Michael Lane (Local Service) No 2861 of the European Artillery Veterans Company—per ss on payable in india.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Surg G O Riddel Medical Department in medical charge 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Arrived at Bombay on the 7th May 1873.

Lieut Col G A Walker S C Assist Com Genl 1st Class—Arrived at Madras on the 9th May 1873.

Capt C T P Luxmoore S C Offg Q M 30th N I.

Capt F H Vanderzee S C.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col G S Dobbie of Infantry Comdt 4th Regt N I on furlough on private affairs for twenty months under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Madras.

With reference to Judicial Department Notification dated 9th May 1873, the service of Capt H A T Nepean, of the S C, are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen are admitted as Assist Surgs on the Madras Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from the 9th May 1873, the date of their arrival at Madras :—

Edward Leving
Augustus Napoleon Rogers Harrison.
Lionel Beech.
Henry Punkett Esmonde White.

* Madras G O G No 83, dated 1st April 1873.

The Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India having declared Captain The Hon H M Hobart, of H M's 103rd Royal (Bombay) Fusiliers, ineligible for admission to the Madras S C in consequence of his Regiment having no longer on the Indian Establishment, the Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart, Cadre 17th Regt N I, to officiate as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, until further orders.

The Rt Hon the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff :—

Capt the Hon Horace Miles Hobart, H M.'s 103rd Foot to be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut Francis Onslow Barrington Foote, 18th Brigade R A to be extra Aide-de-Camp.

The following List received from the India Office, is published :—

List of Milty Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty granted extensions of leave or allowed to retire from the service.

Permitted to return.

Capt H A Yates.
Capt G F E S Neill.
Surg G D Riddell.

Granted extension of leave.

Capt F G Rideout, 6 months on sick certificate.

Retirements.

Major J D Vallance, 1st April 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 28 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 28 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	June 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 2 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Australia	May 31 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 0 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

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The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

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The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At 7½ P.M.	At 5 P.M.
Monday.....	May 26	Friday ..... June 6
	At 5P.M.	
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June 2	Monday ..... June 30
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AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... May 31

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KHAREGOT—May 25th, at Dhobitalao, the wife of Mr. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Kharegot, of a son.

STOPFORD—May 22nd, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain W. H. J. Stopford, Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

MOOLLAH—May 23rd, at his residence, Mr. Bomanjee Jamsetjee Moollah, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURKE—May 21st, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Staff Surgeon Isidore McWm. Bourke, of a son.

CUTCLIFFE—May 20th, at No. 32, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAWTHORNE—FRANCIS—May 19th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. D. James, Robert John Louis Hawthorne, eldest son of Major-General Hawthorne, to Mary Minette, second daughter of John Francis, Esq., of Gosport, England.

MACDONALD—BROUGHAM—May 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. D. Symonds, M.A., Alexander Mackenzie Macdonald, son of the late Rev. J. Macdonald, Calcutta, to Annie Euphemia, youngest daughter of Surgeon-Major J. P. Broughan, M.D., (Retired List), H. M.'s Indian Army.

DEATH.

FORBES—May 16th, at Dattonguj, Palamow, Mabel Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Forbes, aged 5 months and 8 days.

HOLBORN—May 19th, at Palaveram, Madras, Staff Sergeant John Holborn, Commissariat Department, aged 40 years and 13 days.

HIGGINSON—At Shaik Boodeen, Punjab, Theophilus Austin, infant son of Theo. Higginson, Captain, 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry.

WHITLOCK—May 20th, at Mudnapilli, Cuddapah District, Ernleigh Carleton, the youngest and beloved child of Captain C. J. T. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, aged thirteen months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873.

THE announcement of the resignation of M. Thiers and the nomination of Marshal McMahon to the Presidentship of the French Republic was received yesterday. We may venture to place these facts before our readers almost without comment. After a hard struggle to remain on good terms with both parties in the Assembly, the great republican leader has succumbed between two extremes. Henceforth constitutional republicanism is impossible, and M. Thiers has missed the object of his ambition. The great parties are now free to try their strength, and the cities or the country must gain the day. It is hopeless to expect anything from moderation. With the departure of the moral influence of M. Thiers all hope of balancing one party against the other is gone, and we await the result of the resignation of the great leader with anxiety.

THE *Times* recently published an article on Lord Northbrook's financial policy, on which we feel bound to make a few remarks. It takes for its text Lord Mayo's well known expression of apprehension at the growing discontent caused by new forms of taxation and comments, "with marked approbation, on the action of the present Viceroy in reducing taxation and seeking to produce equilibrium in the finances rather by lowering expenditure than by increasing the revenue. We should scarcely have thought it necessary to remind our readers that this was the key-note of the financial policy we advocated last year in these columns, had we not lately been persistently misrepresented by a contemporary as seeking to raise a revenue by means of taxes alien to the feelings of the people in the place of the land revenue. No charge could well be more unjust. It was first in this journal that the mischievous working of the decentralization scheme was exposed. We protested in no measured terms against the harassing taxation of all classes, which was the immediate result of its introduction. And no one could have been better pleased than ourselves when the present Government abandoned the non-agricultural cess and the confiscation of municipal revenues. Because, however, we deprecate the doubling of the land tax on the expiration of the old thirty years' lease, and point out how hardly such a sudden increase in the demand must press on those who pay it, we warn the Government of the dissatisfaction which such a proceeding must cause, and which, we learn from the most trustworthy sources, it has caused we are accused of wishing to introduce new and harassing methods of taxation. It is true we were opposed to the abolition of the income-tax, and we still think we were right in saying that Lord Northbrook was ill-advised to do away with a tax which, whatever the objections may have been to its introduction, had ceased, as the official reports of most of the local Governments attest, (and it must be remembered that these were written by men who were all hostile to the measure from the first, to cause any real irritation. Our sole reason for objecting was that if any burden could be removed there were taxes which were more unpopular and more unfair in their incidence than the income-tax, and we think we could, if it were worth while, which it is not now, satisfactorily demonstrate that the Court-fees and the local cesses on land are both taxes which answer this description. The main argument against the income-tax was that it produced so little, but the same amount taken off the tax on justice would have affected beneficially a far larger class than the income-tax touched, with this additional reason in favour of granting the relief, that it includes a large number of very poor people. However, it is an undoubted benefit that half a million of taxation should be given up, even though the persons benefitted are those who can best afford to pay. Our principal objection to the reckless enhancement of the land revenue is the principle on which it has been made. The nonsense talked about "taking "the full lawful amount to which the State has "a right," means, when translated into plain English, that the land-tax is always to be increased in the same proportion that the value of the land itself increases. A more pernicious doctrine was never broached. If acted on in England, the taxation of the country would amount to at least double its present amount. The expenses of Government do not increase, happily for mankind, in the same proportion that the wealth of a country does in time of peace. All we have asked is that the increased demand made in the form of land revenue should be limited to the lowest amount necessary for the increased expenses of Government, and that these last should be kept at as low a point as possible. We have fought against the Socialist doctrine which calls property in land a wrong as an impracticable dream of theorists proved to be so by the teachings of history, nay by the sole test of common sense, and opposed to the feelings of the natives of India, who are particularly tenacious of property in land. Taxation being a necessary price paid for the benefits of Government, it is only just that land, the principal property in the country, should contribute its fair share, and that share cannot unfortunately be kept at a fixed amount; but the time must came when it cannot be made to bear even the bulk of the burden if wealth continues to accumulate in towns. The larger towns in India do really contribute considerably to the public revenues in the form of municipal taxation. We do not wish this or any other taxation to be increased beyond the natural development which must attend it with the increase of the national wealth. It is surely one thing to plead against the sudden increase of taxation which affects persons for the most part in very straitened circumstances, and another to advocate the substitution of new forms of taxation for old. We are not going again into the merits of the question. We are confident that in Lord Northbrook India possesses an experienced financier who will see through the mass of fallacies in which the school of politicians in this country have entrenched themselves. It is only because the people affected by this policy are as a class so poor and accustomed to oppression that they never think of remonstrance that these new assessments have been acqu

SIMLA GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE have been, at different times, many street nuisances complained of, and in some cases prompt measures have been taken to put an end to them—pariah dogs have been slaughtered right and left; the ruins of once ricketty houses have strewn the roads in every direction; giant trees that threatened to give you an unpleasant reminder of their existence, by plumping down on your head, have had untimely terminations put to their several existences; broken railings, after having precipitated two or three unwary passengers down the khuds, have finally been replaced by new ones. But there is one intolerable nuisance which no one seems to have suggested a remedy for. Being out for a ramble, you are met at every turning by an individual bearing a letter. He makes straight at you, with a threatening and defiant expression in his face, and presently bids you stand and deliver—not your watch, rings, and small cash, but your opinion as to the writing on the envelope he holds in his hand. If, owing to the bad writing or your hurry, you do not immediately solve the riddle thus summarily propounded by this modern Sphynx, it is exasperating to observe the supreme contempt with which he passes on, clearly giving you to understand that, in his opinion, your education has been most grossly neglected. You have probably gone a hundred yards further, when you are aware of the proximity of another letter close under your nose; and in the far distance you can distinguish two more lying in ambush on either side of the road, with a third in the remote perspective, who—

"Husbed in grim repose, expects his evening prey."

A stranger, under these circumstances, would naturally conclude that the inhabitants of Simla who have letters to send simply place the epistles in the hands of their servants, and set the latter loose to prey on society at large, in the faint hope that in course of time they may possibly stumble on the right spot by some accident or other. But it is anything but pleasant to have your rambles continually interrupted by these tormenters asking you in effect "Can you tell me where I intended to go when I started from home this morning?"

The Volunteers are undergoing a regeneration. A new company is in course of formation, which is to consist only of Government officials, and as most of these gentry come from Calcutta and belong to the Volunteers of that place, it is to be hoped that they will, in every way, form a more efficient body than has hitherto been organized up here, for the Calcutta corps not only know their drill well, but are as much remarkable for regularity in attendance as those of Simla are the contrary. Officers have been elected, and it is believed that about forty members have been already enrolled. Unfortunately there is a great lack of funds at present, which has obliged the issue of orders to the effect that former members who still have possession of their uniforms, &c., and, though not intending to use them, have equally little inclination to return them, would extremely oblige by rendering up the articles without delay for the benefit of new members.

Many individuals are boiling with indignation at the attempts that are being made to reduce the allowances of Government officials coming to Simla. And though these declamations have not yet assumed a very coherent form of expression, there are to be heard certain general remarks regarding the relative prices of eggs and chickens in Calcutta and Simla, which usually end in an explosion directed against the devoted heads of the authorities. It is proposed, as the best answer to those who argue that food is cheaper up here than at Calcutta, to send them a few hundred bad eggs, with a bill for the value, showing therein that these bad eggs actually cost more than the same number of good ones would in Calcutta.

The Maharajah Scindia arrived at Simla on the morning of the 19th instant, under the usual salute.

There is to be some fun at Annandale on the 24th—picnics, and dancing and shooting, &c., &c., &c.

KURRACHEE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 20TH MAY.

THE valuable sword which was stolen at Hydrabad during the last Moburrum has at last been found. A person was charged in Hydrabad at the time with having stolen it, but it was discovered that the suspicions against him were groundless. Cazee Imam Ali, the mooktyarkar of Hydrabad, was deputed by Colonel Phillips, the Collector of Hydrabad, and Captain Brown, the Superintendent of Police, to find a clue to the theft. He went about in the neighbouring districts, prosecuting his search with great skill and circumspection. He at last went to the Shahdadpore districts near Halla, and there his endeavours were crowned with success. He apprehended nearly half a dozen persons, found out the sword and the rich gold mounting which was removed from it, but still kept in its primitive shape, so that it could easily be identified. Moreover, the men admitted their guilt before him, but he in order to make assurance doubly sure, got them to make their voluntary statement before the divisional magistrate of Halla, although he himself was a magistrate. This discovery speaks volumes for Mr. Imam Alli. The value of the sword is, I believe, about 20,000 rupees.

Shortly after this a Mahomedan gentleman, who returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, informed the police that he had buried some gold-mohurs in his house to the value of three or four thousand rupees before he went on the pilgrimage, and on his return, after an absence of six months or so, he found them *non est*. Cazee Imam Ali was again requested to entrust his revenue and judicial duties to his subordinate, and try and find out the delinquent or delinquents. Suspicion strongly attached to some servants who were left in charge of the house, and by a deal of manœuvring he found them out, and recovered the greater portion of the property. Cazee Imam Ali's services on these occasions deserve some substantial mark of recognition. He has been a long time in Government employ as mooktyarkar and has been highly spoken of by the Collectors under whom he served.

Colonel Tyrwhitt, who has served as Political Superintendent in the Thurr and Parkur Districts for nearly a quarter of a century, goes home on leave. He is succeeded by Captain Crawford, our Superintendent of Police. The Colonel was good-natured at heart and beloved by all classes of natives. It is believed that he shall not return to India, but is to be pensioned after a forced retirement. He will be remembered by all the Sindees for a long time.

SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a letter signed "C.C." on the subject of schools for Indian children. I agree with all that "C. C." says regarding head masters and under masters of the great majority of *private* schools, also that Cheltenham is overgrown, but I do not think his suggestion good that a school should be started in England for Indian children only. Children born in India and kept in the country for some years derive great advantage from association with British born children and rub off at once much of the evil incidental to and inseparable from a residence in India. Private schools are to be avoided as a rule, and especially should parents beware of very favourable reports of their sons' performances as evidenced by prizes awarded for merit, good behaviour, &c. It often means nothing more than that the parent is a good paymaster and that the school master wishes to retain the boy as a good investment. Harrow, Eton, Rugby (and that class of schools) are too expensive and too uncertain; by uncertain, I mean that the boy may or may not get on. It depends entirely upon himself. He is not made to work, and personal supervision among so many hundreds of lads is impossible. What is wanted is *a first class public school*, charge about 70 guineas a year, limited to 150 or at the most 200 boys, head masters and under-masters University men, a committee of management, University examiners, a resident Chaplain, constant attendance, invariable at the term examinations, of the Bishop of the Diocese, who should distribute the prizes in public conclave, &c., &c. Such a school I went in search of for my sons when in England, and I found it. I recommend, therefore, Indian parents to tell their friends in England to make enquiries relative to Lancing College, and address the headmaster, the Rev. Robert Edward Sanderson, M. A. (Oxford), for particulars. I don't mean to say that a boy who has nothing in him will be turned out of Lancing a Lord Chancellor, but I do mean to say that, from the school not being too large, the masters being approved University men intent upon giving all practical personal supervision to a limited number of boys, the constant attendance of the Bishop of Chichester (who has magnificent rooms set apart for him in the building, and the lively interest taken in this rising institution by a great number of the surrounding gentry, a *dull* boy will stand a *better* chance of getting on there than any where else. The Rev. Philip Anderson of Bombay (no mean judge) had his sons brought up at Lancing, also Major-General Tremenheere, and it was from such good authority as this that I was confirmed in my own ideas of the place. The general health of the school is remarkable. I believe I am right in adding that Mr. Gladstone exacted a promise from the present Bishop of Chichester, on appointing him to that diocese, that he would do all in his power to foster and encourage the institution, and he has done so hitherto most successfully.

E.

THE RIGHT OF WAY CASE AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really very kind of "A. F.," in answer to "T.," to come forward and "justify" the conduct of Mr. Richmond, who by the way was never assailed by "T."; but I may as well tell "A. F." that all the "audacity" of which he complains has been with the object of making Mr. Richmond or Mr. Byramjee take such steps as should establish their rights, if they have any, or ours; and I am glad to be able to say that the subject is likely to be dealt with shortly in a court of law.

"A. F." in his zeal to defend Mr. Richmond makes a charge against some of the European inhabitants of Bandora of having entered the verandah of Mr. Richmond's house. I deny this *in toto*, and defy "A. F." to mention the name of any one *European inhabitant* who has done so. I believe that several Parsees and one or two European gentlemen from Bombay did enter his verandah; but who can be surprised at it? The house looks very deserted, and from being always shut up, has the appearance of being empty, and the people who have committed the so-called trespass have done so because Mr. Richmond has neglected to take the very simple precaution of having his name put up to show that the bungalow is occupied.

It is very satisfactory to find that "A. F." considers Mr. Richmond to have acted rightly as regards placing his cook at the gate, &c., and I must congratulate Mr. Richmond both on his champion and his cook.

It is rather difficult from "A. F.'s" letter to learn whether the property belongs to Mr. Richmond or the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, as in his first para he speaks of the "premises" of the former, and in his last para. of the "personal property" of the latter.

This "Point" question is not a new one: in fact, three or four years ago, when Mr. Richmond lived on the hill, *but not in the same house*, he offered Rs. 100 towards trying the question of "right of way," and, if I mistake not, Mr. Byramjee did take it into the Tanna Court, where, in the absence of the representatives of the inhabitants (in consequence of the case being called on before the time agreed upon) it was decided in his favour; but upon a threat of appeal he threw open the gate, and I believe there was an understanding that it would not be closed again: at any rate, it remained open until last December, when it was again closed, but the European inhabitants never discontinued going to the Point, and in January last, I think, it was again thrown open and continued so until the end of April, when it was found closed, chained, and locked, and was opened as pointed out by "T" in your Thursday's paper.

The inhabitants are desirous of having the question settled, but doubt the power of either Mr. Byramjee or Mr. Richmond alone, to take from them what has been their right and a source of enjoyment and recreation to them for, at least, as many tens of years as Mr. Byramjee has been in possession, years.

A RESIDENT.

Bandora, 23rd May.

THE CONDITION OF THE RYOT.—AHMEDABAD PETITIONERS TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is some consolation to mofussilites to know that the pamphlet entitled, "The Land and the Law" has been reviewed by an able writer, whose criticism appears in your issue of the 13th instant. Mr. West's arguments are undoubtedly weak, and some of the remedies he suggests would, I apprehend, aggravate the misery that is now occasioned by indebtedness. As suggestions from the mofussil are invited by the reviewer who confesses that more ought to be known about the misfortunes of the zemindar and the causes of them, it may perhaps be worth your while to give publicity in your widely-circulated journal to the following extract from a petition from certain cultivators at Bharej, a village in the Ahmedabad collectorate, to His Excellency the Governor in Council. A discriminating public will, in all probability, decide whether the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable or otherwise. The petition was, in the first instance, forwarded to Mr. A. Borradaile, the Collector of Ahmedabad, who disposed of it hastily, and unsympathisingly by a curt memorandum intimating that he "is unable to support the request." The Collector is probably impressed with the idea that as the revised rates of assessment have been fixed for 30 years under a guarantee from Government no innovation is necessary. Many of the ryots in Guzerat are in a wretched condition—there is no improvement in agriculture, and commerce suffers. Many of the persons who are described by Mr. West as "men possessed by no ennobling ideas of public duty, cowards as a rule by caste and profession, citizens in no sense beyond that of benefiting society by selfish accumulation," attach little importance in this part of the Queen's dominions to land, and are positively unable to turn *Government* soil to good account. I write from experience. Under the existing state of affairs, it is absolutely impossible for highly paid Collectors and their assistants, who act unfortunately in the double capacity of revenue and magisterial officers, to assist the miserable ryot who is sometimes beneath notice. If the request of the petitioners cannot, for political reasons, be complied with, it is imperatively the duty of Government—the landlord—to devise means to lessen the ryot's burden and to help him, without loss of time, in some practical way. Too much stress cannot be laid on some of the important facts set forth in the petition—the most remarkable of which are, that a certain number of cultivators were compelled not long ago to leave their village in a state of hopeless destitution, and that there are *only four* wells in the village for extraordinary times. This being the case, I am naturally led to ask *seriously* what means a *slow* Government would take to prevent annihilation by starvation of an industrious and sadly neglected population, if two or three unfavourable seasons unhappily succeeded each other? It must be remembered that there are no public granaries, and that relief by public subscription would be a mockery, and insufficient to prevent wholesale destruction of *valuable* human lives. It will perhaps be discovered that there are more villages in Guzerat in a similar, if not a worse, predicament. Has our enlightened but thoughtless Government forgotten the heart-breaking lessons which the dreadful famine at Orissa and the deplorable destitution at Marwar have taught us? Public opinion must and will destroy official *hauteur* and lethargy, and a watchful press will, with the aid of a faithful, conscientious, and honourable staff of contributors, make unceasing efforts to arouse the authorities to a *right sense of duty*. The welfare of hundreds of thousands of agricultural inhabitants in the mofussil is not a matter to be trifled with. These men are, unquestionably, the sinews of Government, and their poverty denotes national weakness and inability to cope with difficulties, or to meet foreign aggression with unshaken confidence. Cheerfulness and loyal activity will be wanting in time of need if penury and general discontent prevail. If India is a bright jewel in the English crown, it behoves the Viceroy and our Governors to see that its effulgence is not destroyed by official mismanagement and unpardonable negligence. Scores of pamphlets can, and may, perhaps, be written by classical civilians respecting the "Land and the Law," but suggestions are of no practical value. In India we require *men of action*. Sir Philip Wodehouse has a wide field for the exercise of common justice to the ryot. The mofussil contains all the beautiful materials with which the lovely and distinctive fabric of commerce is reared, and our rulers would do well to remember that "England expects every man to do *his* duty," and that the man who fails to do so is a traitor to her interests. The Governor would confer a benefit on village communities if he would show his determination to look through his own spectacles, at things that are assuming a most ugly appearance and demand exercise of individual judgment. I must apologize to your indulgent readers for the length of the extract.

A MOFUSSILITE.

Ahmedabad, 22nd May.

EXTRACT from a petition from villagers at Bharej, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

That your petitioners are aware that it is the earnest wish of Government and of Collectors to improve agriculture and promote commerce, and that a separate department has been created for that purpose. They hope these subjects will meet with the attention their importance demands. Petitioners gratefully acknowledge that Government officials are exerting themselves on their behalf. Schools have been established in large towns and villages for the education of all classes of people, but time must elapse ere knowledge can be effectually imparted to the rising generation in each village. Petitioners mention this with regret. Many young men who would be useful to village communities are hankering after English education, city life, and lowly-paid situations in Government offices, because, perhaps, they have reason to believe that a certain class of native officials have amassed large fortunes. The antipathy to agricultural life is becoming stronger because there is no perceptible amelioration in the ryot's condition, notwithstanding the laborious way in which he works for a livelihood. Information in reference to agriculture is circulated by Government for the benefit of the rural population, but as it does not pass through a channel that suits the untutored ryot, little or no alteration in the existing mode of cultivation takes place, and time flies apace. The experimental department got up at Dundoorka, in the Ahmedabad district, a few years ago, for the cultivation of cotton, and maintained by Government at a cost of some Rs. 50,000, or half a lac, was decidedly a failure, in consequence of injudicious selection and mismanagement of a superintendent, who was not professionally an experienced agriculturist; and he was, perhaps, unacquainted with the properties of the soil. This disappointment with the exotic cotton under what was generally supposed to be skilful treatment has had a most discouraging effect on the minds of many ambitious and industrious cultivators in Guzerat. Stallions were purchased for large sums of money, and studs maintained by Government at great expense at Allygaum in the Deccan and elsewhere but the result was not satisfactory. Ignorant, whimsical cultivators entertain the fallacious idea that superior horses carefully reared at some cost will be taken from them by native officials at nominal prices for military purposes and for the benefit of European sahib logue. They are likewise unable to procure strong mares free from defect and do not know how to utilize them. Years ago there were good horses in Guzerat and Kattywar: the breed was not neglected by native governments. It is a mistake to think that farmers and cultivators cannot, in this fertile country, raise a stock of strong and serviceable horses. None but disinterested merchants whose profits would increase materially with the prosperity of the farmers can be expected to co-operate with breeders in sending promising animals to distant markets for good prices, and these far-seeing, calculating men can, without much trouble, procure good, cheap mares through their agents at different places, and advance money for that purpose at a liberal rate of interest. Taccavee advances in limited amounts are occasionally made to ryots on good security, which, in the absence of combination, it is difficult for villages to provide in the regulated way. Applications to mamlutdars for those advances are sometimes very much delayed before they are complied with, and credulous applicants are led by avaricious underlings to believe that money must be expended indirectly for the indulgence. To these unfortunate circumstances petitioners must unwillingly attribute the disinclination on the part of the needy ryot to apply for this kind of valuable aid. Petitioners mention all this, not censoriously, or by way of complaint, but to show the difficulties the ryot must contend with. Petitioners beg to represent that there are only four wells in their village, which consists of an area of some 5,000 beegas of land or thereabouts. Roads are made, and cart tracts are repaired, but with the active, cheerful, and combined movements of hard-working, unemployed, impoverished villagers, more good can be done for the country than by an expensive Public Works Department; and the ryot would also derive immediate pecuniary benefits from such laudable undertakings. Wells and tanks are made, deepened, and repaired but these important matters do not appear to have received, in Goozerat at least, from our Government the attention that was devoted to them by native rulers. In proof of this unpalatable assertion, petitioners have only to draw attention to the relics of antiquity in the shape of wells and tanks that may, at this distant date, be seen in the province. Water in India is very valuable. Petitioners beg to quote a passage* from the replies given at the House of Commons debate on the 25th February 1873 by Sir Charles Travelyan. District Officiers—(petitioners refer to mamlutdars)—are too much engaged with revenue and magisterial duties, and they can in consequence only give the matters referred to passing notice. The country has been surveyed at considerable expense to the State—the soil has been classified, and rates of assessment has been fixed for 30 years. The assessment is made payable by two instalments, and if during a bad season the ryot fails to meet the demand, and does not succeed in getting the same from an *inexorable money-lender* in time, he is charged interest at the rate of 95 per cent. No indulgence is allowed by a great, powerful, and opulent landlord—the ryot's best protector. Unfortunate defaulters receive rigorous treatment, their holdings and their houses, cooking utensils, carts, and bullocks must be sold to the highest bidder, and alas! there is no sympathising countryman to push them forward to and through a better season. Some intelligent well-disposed officers argue that ryots will prosper by and bye as they become more enlightened. All this may be very true, but year after year misery of an appalling kind stares petitioners in the face and urges them to do something to remove existing evils, and to multiply the resources of their village. Many cultivators with large families in Guzerat are in pitiable circumstances. Petitioners must not rest entirely on the aid that Government officers may be capable of affording them. Substantial improvements will only be made by men who are attached to the soil, and by Co-operative Agency. The incomes petitioners derive at present from their fields are barely adequate to meet actual wants. Fruits and good vegetables are strangers to many cultivators. Petitioners are in a state of helplessness, and are groaning under the writhing pressure of energy-destroying-quickly increasing debt. They work hard from morn to night, but the largest portions of their incomes go to meet their liabilities, and money-lenders are addicted to the incurable habit of associating numerous local petty charges with interest, and the Small Cause Court, which under our good government was doubtless intended for the best of purposes, is unhappily in their hands an engine of torture. Some of the native vakeels are unprincipled, notwithstanding the good education they have received, and cannot be looked upon as friends of the ryots, who are unable to defend their suits. Many of the cultivators place very little confidence in them. Under the late Government petitioners' monetary claims, disputes, &c., were settled speedily and satisfactorily by arbitration, that is by punchayet, a body of respectable disinterested men, and there were no vexatious delays to put up with. Petitioners are anxious to liberate themselves from pecuniary embarrassment. The inmates of some 50 or 60 houses containing holes in distress left petitioners' village within four years and went into Gackwar's territory to better their circumstances. Others are thinking of following the example, but will doubtless be prevented from doing so if this representation meets with due consideration. It will be found on enquiry that the major portion of the inhabitants in small villages are involved in debt. Government, though virtually the landlord of the soil, will not lend money to individual cultivators in indigent circumstances when pecuniary aid is urgently required, and there are no banks or accommodating sowcars to which and to whom these unfortunate creatures can with comfortable feelings have access. Petitioners absolutely require the constant aid of a commercial man who can and will act for them in the double capacity of merchant and banker, and will not be usurious. He must also become the representative of the village community, and decline to interfere with our legal rights and privileges. It must be remembered that "commerce extends civilization, equalizes the comforts of life in all parts of the globe, circulates valuable discoveries in the arts and sciences, and stimulates invention. It is favourable to establishments of learning, and every where it is identified with improvement—improvement in mind and manners, improvement in arts and letters, improvement in knowledge, in morals, in legislation, in laws, in liberty;—and in all improvements it has led more than it has followed, it has been the pioneer much more than the fellow and companion of human advancement and civilization." "In the event of an outbreak of cholera and other sickness, the chosen representative of petitioners' village would lose no time in availing himself of the two greatest blessings of the age—the Telegraph and Railway—to procure supply, and distribute medicine, while Government officials—who have too much business to attend to—may perhaps be engaged in corresponding with each other until required aid would reach petitioners, and valuable lives would be saved. The ryots' bullocks are sometimes taken away, and his carts are pressed into service when he has crops to irrigate and land to manure, and when time is to him of great value. All this is done without the knowledge of European authority. Government officials cannot take action in this matter, and cultivators are too timid to make representations, and stamp paper is expensive. It cannot be denied that the practice is injurious to the cultivator. Crops of wheat and sugar-cane have, in the absence of tenants, been ruthlessly destroyed by wild animals, &c., and sufferers have borne the oppression without a murmur. A wealthy and compassionate man whose interest would be bound up with the ryots' happiness would assist the European official in suppressing unwarrantable proceedings, and he would be glad of the opportunity of providing idle cartmen and unemployed carts and bullocks with hire when a demand for carts is suddenly made. He would be a useful instrument in the hands of European officials who, though men of unimpeachable integrity, are much abused by a class of educated natives who only qualify themselves for employment, and cannot and will not move a little finger in the right direction for the good of their ignorant countrymen. He would assist in putting down where it may exist, the rapacity of certain native subordinates who, though good and honest in the eyes of their European superiors, are sometimes tempted to take undue advantage in various ways of their position, and they put ryots unnecessarily to great inconvenience, and take bribes systematically. He would assist petitioners in disposing of their produce in cities and distant places, and exercise his influence with the view of preventing extortion, and detention that may take place at gates and municipal offices. He could protect them from the dishonesty of 'Farreeahs'—men who earn a livelihood by weighing grain, and if he had the power to do so would himself punish minor offences that may escape the observation of the police, but which the suffering ryot would unhesitatingly take before him. He could with the willing aid of a large body of villagers do much in the way of detecting opium that may be smuggled, and he would perhaps induce villagers to club together and establish workshops, schools, &c., plant trees, and utilize the manure which is a dead loss to the agricultural world in consequence of its substitution for fuel. Petitioners have asked a merchant and capitalist residing in the city of Ahmedabad to take a lease of our village, Bharej, without interfering with our rights. We have assured him that we will ask Government to be so good as to sanction the arrangement as a special case, and he has promised to accede to our request if sanction is accorded. Our choice has fallen on him, because we learn that he has applied for a large quantity of land in the Panch Mahals (near Baroda) with the view of establishing villages, and because we observe that he takes pleasure in agricultural improvements. He has purchased English ploughs, put up Persian water wheels, and bred good horses for which he has obtained the highest prizes at the horse-show, and he is also maintaining at his own cost a private school for the gratuitous education of children. He is also a very large purchaser of cotton in the Ahmedabad districts. He has lately forwarded heavy consignments of this staple through a well-known European house at Bombay to the leading firm in England, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company, and is very anxious that greater attention should be bestowed on the cultivation and picking of cotton than is done at present. Petitioners beg to say that their reason for asking the merchant above referred to take a lease of their village with rights undisturbed is that they may have some friend at hand to assist them to pay revenue demands during bad seasons and to prevent their holdings, which they prize dearly, from being sold by auction. This measure was unavoidably resorted to as regards several unfortunate cultivators in the Ahmedabad collectorate."

* In India water is more valuable than land, because where water is supplied to land it may safely be said the productiveness at least is doubled, and sometimes more, and it renders a greater extent of land productive, which without water would produce nothing, or next to nothing.

A GROWL ABOUT LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the misfortune to serve a Hindoo, who is so infernally wedded to his desk and so desperately fond of my company that he opens his office on this the Queen's birthday, requiring my attendance; and although I am loyal to the backbone, I dare not disobey his cruel mandate, for these are not the times when a fellow can afford to kick at his situation and can trust to the share bazaar for putting a few shiners in his pocket every day. You may be sure that it cost me an effort to leave home to-day, and like the whining schoolboy I shed bitter tears. I have of course nothing to do else I should not be scribbling this letter; and my worthy master, a little too burly for this trying weather, having just turned in after dining off a rather heavy meal, puffs and sweats and yawns and doses, right in my face, for want of his usual company of brokers, jobbers, spinning company promoters, and what not. But to do him justice, he only follows the example of his betters. Next door, and right opposite, are half a dozen offices, all open like mine, owned by genuine thoroughbred Englishmen, who ought certainly to know better than to deprive their poor clerks of such a holiday and who ought at least to respect the Queen, if they don't anybody else. If you, Mr. Editor, will kindly bring public opinion to bear on this shabby conduct and promise me a holiday this time next year, I shall be content. And this is all at present from yours, to command,

24th May. TOM CAT.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. TURRET STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA will be hauled out of, and the gun boat Hugh Rose will be hauled into, the Government dock to-day.

THE POLICE HULK.—Intimation has been received from the Dock Master that the police hulk Elphinstone will be taken into dock on Tuesday next.

WEATHER AT NOWSAREE.—On Wednesday evening last there was a slight shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at Nowsaree.

RAJA OF BHOWNUGGUR.—The young Raja of Bhownuggur has returned to his native country on account of the May vacation of the Rajcoomar College.

WEATHER AT BHOWNUGGUR.—A correspondent states that it is extremely hot at Bhownuggur. Fever and small-pox have prevailed to a slight extent in some places.

JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BHOWNUGGUR STATE.—The camp of Mr. Percival, Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, is at present at Gopnath, near Bhownuggur.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer while working in a Spinning Mill at Chowpatty on Friday had his finger torn off by the machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

POSTS OF SUB-REGISTRARS OF ASSURANCES.—The Government have issued a resolution sanctioning the employment of pensioners for the posts of Sub-registrars of Assurances on certain fees.

DEATH FROM BEATING.—A Hindoo named Jeel, residing at Mahim, struck his wife on Friday evening with his fist, in consequence of which she died the following morning. The man is in custody of the police.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A coolee lad, residing at Nowsaree, jumped into a well the other day with a view to commit suicide. He was soon taken out alive. It is believed that the boy committed the act whilst he was in a state of temporary insanity.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—This case was disposed of last week before the Session Judge of Ahmedabad. There were nine prisoners in the case, of whom five have been acquitted, and the remaining four were convicted and each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of one Purmanundas Jewandas, situated in Hornby Row. Smoke was observed issuing from a room where a quantity of cowdung cakes had been stacked. By the exertions of the police and some of the townspeople the fire was soon put out. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 100.

BURGLARY.—The Rev. Mr. McSquires, residing in the Money School, reported to the executive police on Saturday that a room on the second storey of the school occupied by Mr. Jackson, who is now absent from Bombay, had been forced open on the night previous and some drawers broken open and their contents thrown about the room. The reverend gentleman could not give any information as to whether any articles had been stolen or not.

HOW A CUTE MAHOMEDAN WISHED TO TEACH ILLUM.—A Mussulman impostor by name Rayman, residing at Unkleshwer, in the Surat collectorate, who used to extort money from the people on false pretences, was arrested by the police the other day. It appears that a short time ago the impostor met a Bania lad at Unkleshwer, and told him that he knew something of the *illum*, and that he would teach him the art provided he brought about Rs. 1,000. The boy, having no means of his own, stole certain articles belonging to his father and gave them to the Mussulman. This became known to the father, who gave information to the police when the Mahomedan and the boy were arrested. They were tried before Mr. Jacob, full-power magistrate, and on being convicted the impostor was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and the boy was ordered to be flogged.

ALIVE AND KICKING.—Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, about five o'clock, a respectable Shikarpuree merchant resident in the town, was supposed to have expired. When his body was about to be removed the man's legs and arms moved. This alarmed the funeral party, some of whom repaired in post haste for a doctor, who was brought to the spot. He felt the pulse of the man, and pronounced life not to be extinct. Within ten minutes, however, the pulse ceased to beat, and there was then no doubt about the man being dead. The body was removed to the cremation ground, when the last rites were performed. This matter caused a deal of sensation yesterday among the natives. The deceased was a wealthy person, and was well known to the mercantile community.—*Sindian.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BAGHDAD, 856 tons, Captain J. Bellwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Grant as passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MAY & JUNE.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
11	34 m	6	10		4	54 m	7	10
11	12 a	4	8	Monday..... 26	5	32 a	3	8
0	14 m	7	0		5	32 m	8	0
11	48 a	4	2	Tuesday..... 27	6	12 a	3	0
	.....			Wednesday ... 28	6	8 m	7	9
0	54 a	6	8		9	52 a	2	11
0	25 m	3	9		6	45 m	7	1
1	31 a	6	0	Thursday 29	7	31 a	2	6
1	4 m	3	2		7	23 m	6	3
2	12 a	5	5	Friday 30	8	17 a	2	2
1	48 m	2	5		8	3 m	5	1
2	55 a	4	7	Saturday 31	9	6 a	1	8
2	36 m	1	7		8	45 m	3	11
3	40 a	3	10	Sunday 1	10	1 a	1	6

Moon—New, 26th, 2h. 10m P. M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. BEHAR, Captain W. E. Dundas, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON,

Mr. Hudson.
Mr. Henry Moss.
Mr. R. A. Green.
Mr. W. C. Bryce.
Surg. J. Hession.
Lt. A. J. Anderson.
Capt. G. Farquhar Smith.
Mr. W. Butler.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. J. Crawford.
Col. J. S. D. Tulloch.
Mr. C. W. Hawkins.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. M. Mowat.
Mr. H. D. Cairns.
Mr. H. Maxwell.
Mr. S. Leathes.
Mr. E. Rivington.
Mr. B. Robinson.
Mr. F. H. Mungavin.
Mr. F. Chalk.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson.
Mrs. Preston.
Mr. Mackintosh.

FOR GIBRALTAR—

Mr. J. Brancenburg.
Mr. T. Sevastopulo.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. C. Vassiliades.
Mrs. Bohr, and two friends.

INDIAN ITEMS.

AN ESCAPE.—An escort of one non-commissioned officer, two men of the 40th Regiment, who have just arrived in Calcutta in charge of an insane soldier, had a rather narrow escape in the journey down-country, the carriage in which they were travelling having taken fire. Fortunately none of the party were hurt, though all their luggage was burnt.—*Indian Daily News.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Burridge, of the firm of Bathgate and Co., we regret to learn, met with an accident last Sunday, which very nigh resulted fatally. The gentleman, it appears, was out riding, when his horse took fright in the vicinity of the *maidan*, and threw him down, causing him to sustain a concussion of the brain. His present condition is reported to be unfavourable.—*Ibid.*

CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A singular accident occurred on the East Indian Railway on Tuesday last. As a train was approaching the Misjam station on the chord line, it was discovered that a second-class G.I.P. carriage was on fire. A third-class carriage and also a brake-van were scorched; and one or two native passengers were slightly injured in jumping from the carriages to avoid the fire. No clue has been obtained as to the origin of the fire, which is at present a mystery.—*Ibid.*

NOT BAD.—Bangalore just now possesses an inimitable drawer of the long bow, a Mr. Corker. Mr. Corker said the other day, at a friend's house, when asked to join in a rubber, that he would be most happy to do so were it not that, whenever he played at whist, he never held a single trump card in his hand. "Surely you must have held a trump, when you dealt," exclaimed one of the party." Corker was up to the occasion. He replied with naive brevity, "I never dealt—but I misdealt!"—*Madras Athenæum* " *Chit Chat.*"

THE LATE DR. CHIPPERFIELD.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of a well-known and much-esteemed medical practitioner, Surgeon William Nathan Chipperfield, Professor of Ophthalamology and Physiology of the Madras Medical College and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary. He succumbed to Bright's disease, which had been slowly undermining his constitution for the last few years, the immediate cause of his death being reported as apoplexy, or more properly, congestion of the brain, one of the secondary complications of this formidable disease. Mr. Chipperfield landed at Madras on 11th July 1855, and after a few years' service as a regimental surgeon was appointed in 1858 to act as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Assistant Garrison Surgeon,—appointments which he held until 1865, when he was gazetted Physician of the General Hospital and Professor of Medicine. Some time after he was nominated Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and Professor of Ophthalmology at the Medical College. On his return from furlough three years ago, he became the Acting Principal of the College and Professor of Medicine during the absence, on sick leave, of the present Principal. He reverted to his appointment of Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary on the return of Dr. George Smith from England.—*Ibid.*

OUR STUDENTS—Here is a specimen of an answer given by one of the *alumni* of the matriculation class of a grant-in-aid school not a thousand miles from Madras. The boys—save the mark! for some of them were ancient enough—had just been reading that Goldsmith left his *trunk* at his lodgings and walked out to see the town. On the question being asked of one of the boys what is meant by Goldsmith's trunk, he answered unhesitatingly and with evident pride in the extent of his acquirements, "The principal part of his body"! Could absurdity further go?—*Madras Times.*

THE LATE MURDER IN BLACKBURN'S LANE, CALCUTTA.—An inquest was last week held at the Coroner's Court on the body of Miss Caroline Gomes, who, it was alleged, had been killed by a pistol-shot and stab wounds at the hands of Charles Rodrigues. The jury, on the evidence before them, found that the deceased had died from wounds inflicted on her by the prisoner Charles Rodrigues, and that the said Charles Rodrigues had committed the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The prisoner was remanded to jail on the Coroner's warrant, but is being tried, on the charge of murder, by Mr. Warde, the Northern Division Magistrate. The Court was densely crowded on the occasion by the neighbours of the accused, both male and female.—*Ibid.*

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.—The Dindigul correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* says—A very melancholy event occurred here a week ago; two East Indian females (sisters) were accidentally drowned in the large well situated on the top of the Droog. They had gone up to bathe, taking with them a younger sister. One of the two missed her footing and fell into the well and the other sister in reaching at her (it is surmised) overbalanced and fell forward. The little girl running down gave the alarm, and some people rushed to the scene of the catastrophe, and might then, had they used any energy and decision, have saved the poor women, but, no, native like, they stood and gazed, and gibbered and chatted and would not stir hand or foot till the police came up—then of course it was too late. The poor father, an old resident of Dindigul, went almost distracted.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN.—This writer draws attention to a want which is quite as serious in India as it is in England. Where are our officials, or scholars, who know Russian? None are acquainted with Toorkee, although we are about to place agents in a Toorkee-speaking country, and very soon, if matters do not mend, there will be hardly one who is a master of Arabic. Practically England, and through it India depend for all their information drawn direct from Russian sources on two men, Mr. Michell, the brother of our Consul-General at St. Petersburg, and the able German who represents *The Times* in Berlin. The Government of India would do well to encourage both civil and military officers to study Russian. The time has come when Anglo-Indians should more frequently pass between India and England through Persia and Russia, for which such facilities are now offered. The Indian Civil Service Commissioners should encourage the study of Russian, Toorkee, and Pushtoo for the

present, had previously given a brief sketch of her life in Tanjore. The news of her death was received at Tanjore with much sorrow, and the Christians, as a remark of sympathy for the family and regret at her loss, convened a meeting, and nearly Rs. 1,000 were collected to raise a monument to her memory. She died as she had lived, and although her remains are interred so far away from those of her parents and from the scene of her labours in Tanjore, her memory will ever be cherished with fondness by the Christians here, who entertained a very deep affection for her.—*Madras Times.*

BOTH SIDES.

This is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

SHOULD RELIGIOUS TESTS BE ABOLISHED IN DUBLIN UNIVERSITY?

Mr. Fawcett, Dr. Ball, and Mr. Gladstone say "Yes," because—	Mr. Mitchell Henry, the O'Donoghue, and Mr. Butt say "No," because—
1. The principle has been already affirmed by overwhelming majorities in the House of Commons, and has been carried out in the English Universities.	1. In deference to the opinions of Scotland and England the House of Commons is forcing upon Ireland a measure hateful to Protestants and Roman Catholics alike.
2. If we throw open the honours and emoluments of the Universities to Roman Catholics, Non-conformists, and Churchmen upon equal terms, "we shall have done all we can do to secure an educational equality" in Ireland.	2. It is not Tests that keep Roman Catholics away from Trinity College, but "its Protestant constitution and atmosphere."
3. Subjects of religion and education have never been treated in England, Scotland, or Ireland as matters of purely domestic concern.	3. In a matter which concerns Ireland alone the House should not be in any haste to pass a measure which is distasteful to the people and will not remedy the evil of which she complains.
4. It is not the practice "to employ a Royal Commission for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions and wishes of the people."	4. A Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into and inform the House upon Irish opinions and wishes in the matter.
5. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have distinctly affirmed that the day for Concurrent Endowment has gone for ever.	5. We give the people of India Mohammedan Colleges and the Canadians a University superintended by Roman Catholics; to make Ireland contented we must do for her what we have done for India and Canada.
6. The abolition of Tests is the logical sequence of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.	6. "The bigotry of former ages prescribed a religion for Ireland; it now formulates a University."
7. Last year one of the most eminent students of Trinity College was kept out of a Fellowship by Tests.	7. Although tests were removed there would not be five Roman Catholic Fellows of Trinity College for the next thirty-five years.

REPORTS OF A SECRET AGENT IN LONDON.

No. III.

[Letter from Count Raffelrich to Count Schnapsgelt-Konigsgunst.]

London (no date).

MONSIEUR LE COMPTE,—A fact which may considerably further your Excellency's designs for the conquest of England has recently made a vivid impression on my mind. I observe that all the clever men in this singular country are discontented, and that they have substantial causes for displeasure. Their youth is chiefly passed in schools and colleges where their minds are persistently crammed with a perfectly false and romantic view of their own history and antecedents. There is good reason to believe that England was always a very corrupt country, governed by a succession of self-seeking Ministers who scarcely deserved the name of statesmen, for they had seldom any real authority or definite views, and were constantly forced to resort to chicanery whenever they were in difficulties. There have been some rare exceptions to this rule, perhaps two or at most three since the revolution which upset the Stuarts; for the rest the English nation has been ruled by some half-dozen families, who dupe the multitude according to their own traditions in a stolid and provoking way to which I can find no parallel in the records of any other people. The clever young man does not commonly ascertain the true state of the case and realise the conditions of public life till it is too late to shape his course accordingly; and therefore he usually finds himself ruined immediately he attempts to take a serious part in politics, and is obliged to unlearn by his own experience all he has been taught by books and pedagogues. The Government of England is nominally constitutional, and it is a favourite practice for all in authority, or seeking authority, to dilate on the extraordinary advantage of free institutions and unrestricted liberty. But no such iron despotism has ever been seen under the sun as that which presides over the lives and fortunes of Englishmen; and no one can walk or talk so as to escape pitfalls without a safe guide who knows all the intricacies of the official labyrinth. In the dominions of my August Master, his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of Scandinavia, the way to honours is safe and easy. The favour of your Excellency, or that of the Countess Strohkopf or of the Signorina Trimbelli, would at any time within the last twelvemonths have been a sure road to office, or promotion and favour. Moreover, although the personages through whom influence may be acquired in Scandinavia change every year or two, still their successors are always well known after a brief space of time, and no person of moderate intelligence need be embarrassed in making the choice most suited to his private interests. But in England all the influential people keep carefully in the dark, and it is impossible for the closest observer to find them out till he tumbles over them. A well-educated English gentleman begins by ignoring their existence, and enters upon his career with his law-books in one hand and his Magna Charta bound up with the Bill of Rights in the other. They are all wastepaper now, and I doubt if they were ever any better. All that has been written and spoken and exported to foreign countries, notably Italy, for commercial revolutionary purposes, respecting British liberties is simply moonshine and water. There are no British liberties. The governing clique, a very different party to the Ministry which ostensibly holds power, use the law and the judge instead of the police to suppress all freedom of action or opinion, and the instruments of oppression in England are wigs and gowns instead of swords and cannons. The Law Courts are astonishingly and even ludicrously corrupt; so impudently venal are they that justice and all belonging to it are openly sold by persons regularly licensed by learned bodies to traffic in roguories. The Judges themselves too are terrible fellows. Whenever a rich or powerful person asks anything from an English Judge he gets it. Thus the English law of libel is positively ferocious if appealed to by a rich man, while for a poor or unpopular man it has no existance.

Some months ago a nobleman sued a newspaper editor, who was a mild silly sort of fellow, and had no desire to offend him. He made ample apology and showed plainly enough that he had meant no harm; but the nobleman cracked that silly newspaper editor under a Judge's thumb as easily and contemptuously as he could have cracked out the crisp life of a flea. The public looked on and enjoyed this illustration of their legal procedure in the case of a lord amazingly. The other day, however, a Radical shoemaker who found no favour with the Judges attempted to ascertain what the law of libel would do for him upon a just complaint. In the case of the Radical shoemaker the law of libel did nothing; but it fined him rather more than a thousand pounds for complaining. Legal proceedings in England can now be only properly described as senseless and costly rigmarole and every suit of importance is practically decided before it is tried. It came out lately that the lawyers go about among each other explaining their mutual interests privately, and the public dingos in court afterwards are merely a pretext for extorting fees and ruining any particular person whom they determine to crush. Some of the law-officers of the Crown, and of the solicitors who get up their cases, are notorious for this practice as was clearly revealed upon this occasion. It is a frequent trick of the Government, writes an eminent contributor to the *Times*, to bring sham charges of a disgraceful character against the troublesome or obnoxious person though they are perfectly aware that they cannot substantiate such charges; and their only object is to put their opponent to the enormous costs of a legal defence. Surely it is more merciful and far shorter to have a man out and shoot him by martial law, or to lock him up in a fortress, as is done in Scandinavia, than to resort to such terrible modes of party warfare as this. I am inclined to believe that the more reflective of the English have discovered how shocking an engine of oppression their law courts have been made, and that they would cheerfully welcome any invader who would offer them a prospect of deliverance. Field-Marshal Bang, who your Excellency informed me is to have command of the expedition which will be shortly despatched for the conquest of Great Britain, would therefore, I suggest, act with peculiar prudence if he published in his first proclamation his intention to abolish lawyers' bills, and placarded all the dead walls of the country, according to the local method of advertising, with the simple and effective announcement—"no more law costs." It would make him many friends and doubtless contribute much to assure the speedy success of his enterprise.—I have, &c.,

COUNT RAFFELRICH.

SMITH EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 30TH APRIL, 1873.

We have had a month of great depression in the Cotton market, and a general decline of ¼d per lb.

At the date of our last issue a little rally had occurred, and middling Uplands were quoted 9¾d, on the spot and to arrive, but the improvement soon died away. The receipts at the American ports kept up larger than was expected during April, and the tendency of the news from that side was all against the market. Cotton was continually offered for shipment from America at low prices, and any symptoms of improvement that showed themselves on this side were speedily checked by the general disposition to "bear the market." It was thought by some that a better demand would spring up after the Easter holidays, for Manchester was showing signs of more active business, but the reverse was the case: a deeper gloom settled on the market, holders became more urgent sellers, the whole stock appeared to be offering, and in the grades below middling it was almost impossible to make sales. The new Surat cotton began to arrive freely, the market was loaded with it, and it became almost as unsaleable as the worst cotton shipped last year. No concession in prices was sufficient to bring in demand, and gradually the market became demoralized in tone, and the last two or three days symptoms of a panic have shown themselves. We close very depressed at 9d and 9¼d for Middling Uplands, and Orleans on the spot 8¾d and 9d for June July delivery, 6¼d for Fair old, Dhollera, 6¾d for Fair new Oomrawuttee, and 8d to 8¼d for the best machine ginned Broach. Good Fair new Oomras and Dholleras to arrive are worth 6¼d, to 6¾d, and Fair 6¼d to 6¾d.

The Manchester market during the past month has evinced much more steadiness than Liverpool; though there has been no activity, and the demand has worn a languid appearance, prices have declined very little, stocks have not accumulated to any extent. Indeed, the bulk of the trade are still fairly under contract, and there is not the least pressure to sell. The position of the producer has therefore improved decidedly, and the general state of the trade is now very satisfactory. We are happy also to state that the price of coal has at last begun to give way; there are no longer complaints of scarcity, and it seems probable that before long quite a heavy drop in the price of that article will take place. The prospects of our manufacturing industry have greatly improved since last year, and if America succeed in raising the great crop predicted for next season, there can be little doubt that a profitable time is in store for that much-tried trade. Its chief safeguard lies in the fact that little new machinery can be brought into play for two years to come—hardly any extensions are taking place now or are likely to do whilst the cost of building is so excessive, and there is every reason for thinking that the present rate of production is no more than can be easily taken off by the markets of the world. Our great Indian markets continue wonderfully steady in price, though little activity is reported in the demand. We think the supply of goods going forward to the East is no more than consumption can readily take off, and this is an agreeable feature after the habitual glutting of these markets for many years past. From China the accounts are not satisfactory, but as shipments thither are moderate, a healthier state of things may be expected in time. We make no change in our estimate of consumption, which we still put at 62,000 bales for the United Kingdom, of large average weight, on account of the small amount of Brazil Cotton used. No doubt the tendency is somewhat to increase, as coarse spinning is now paying well: but as all spindles are fully occupied, and no new ones likely to come into play (with the exception of fine spinning at Bolton), we do not see how any material increase can take place this year or next. We think that spinners hold very moderate stocks of cotton, but it is probable that some quantity has been forwarded direct from ship's side that has not been reported, and therefore we conclude that some deficiency—perhaps considerable—will be found at our midsummer stock-taking.

The money market has been rather easier of late, and the expectation of an advance in the Bank rate, which was common a short time ago, has subsided; still we consider the position of the Bank not nearly so strong as it was, and we lean towards the expectation of dearer money as the year advances. We think the time is approaching when high rates of interest and occasional periods of pressure must be looked for as the normal state of the Money market. Seven years of very cheap money have prevailed since the crisis of 1866, and strong symptoms of inflation are showing themselves both in America and Germany which will sooner or later act powerfully on our Money market.

The prospects of our market have changed for the worse in the last month. The receipts in America during April have been fully as large as was expected here and the large crop estimates which came occasionally from America in March have now been fully accepted by the public on both sides of the Atlantic. At the date of our last issue few persons on this side believed in more than 3¾ millions total crop, and some still leaned towards 3,600,000 bales; but now the prevailing belief is in 3,800,000 to 3,900,000 bales, and there are some in America who hold that 4 millions of bales have been made, though so much may not be delivered, owing to planters retaining some portion on plantations till next year.

It must be admitted that the outturn of the crop has completely falsified the early estimates, and especially those of the Agricultural Bureau, which up to its last issue in January, adhered to 3,450,000 as total crop, including Southern consumption. This mistake as to the size of the crop has involved holders in very serious losses this year, and has given a very unlocked for complexion to the aspect of the trade. Another feature is also coming into prominence now, and is acting seriously against the market. We allude to the immense efforts to plant a large crop for next season; the accounts reaching us all assert that never were so many fertilizers used, or such strenuous efforts made to raise a large crop, and already we hear of estimate of 4,500,000 for next season, provided the weather is favorable. Our own view is that a difference of a million bales may be made in next crop by weather alone, and it is therefore absurd to take anything for granted about it; but in the present weak state of the market everything that goes against it is exaggerated, and there is no doubt that if the crop escapes accidents in the summer the public mind will run in the direction of heavy estimates. Further, the severe losses that have fallen on importers have demoralized them, and almost killed the speculative element here. The imports of last year left very heavy losses; those of this year will almost certainly do the same, and the effect is shown in the great pressure to sell on the spot. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see where any improvement in our market is to come from. At the same time the figures of visible supply look strong. The amount in stock in Great Britain and afloat by last circular is 237,000 bales below last year, and prices are 2d lower. These figures seem irreconcileable with the excessive weakness shown here, and were it not for the expectation of a large crop in American next season, a rally in the autumn might be safely predicted. If any serious accident happen to the growing crop it will soon be found that our supplies for this year are not excessive, and American cotton at 9d would appear very reasonable, but if all goes well with next crop the expectation of very low prices for next year will weigh upon the market and prevent any effectual rally.

We hear on all sides bitter complaints of the wretched outturn of cotton shipped from American this year. The losses arising from the fall of the market have been greatly aggravated by the inferiority of classification, and many cases have occurred where cotton sold on firm offer has turned out 1d to 1½d per lb below the class guaranteed, indeed, we have heard of cases much worse than that. The parties on the side who have accepted the bills find it always difficult, and often impossible, to recover reclamation from the shippers, and altogether so much trickery and fraud have sprung up in the American Cotton trade that merchants feel utterly disgusted with it.

The contract business in our market has become so complicated of late years from the vast number and variety of the sales made, that the present set of rules is found very defective. Many contracts have been cancelled this year from improper tenders being made, and as by the existing rules the cancelment to the last buyer absolved all the intermediate men, many cases of great hardship have arisen, and a general feeling of uncertainty has sprung up about the fulfilment of arrival contracts. The whole subject is now being thoroughly investigated, with a view to draw up a new set of rules that will prevent any contracts whatever being cancelled. The subject is extremely complicated, but it is believed that a form of contract will be adopted which will protect all parties, and effectually check any attempts at tickery, without confounding the innocent and the guilty, as the present system too often does.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately about the weight of the bales of American cotton this season, and various statements have been put forward. We have taken an average of the five chief ports, and find that New Orleans and Mobile are almost exactly the same as last year, but Galveston, Savannah and Charleston show 4 per cent. decrease; from this it would appear that the average of the whole crop may be about 2 per cent. lighter than last one.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 1ST MAY, P.M.—The general tone of the market has been less depressed to-day, and more business is being done at the lowest price of the week. In Surats the decline has been much heavier than in other sorts, and, until the last few days, it has been impossible to sell the good cotton now arriving except in retail quantities. The best machine Broach that was selling two weeks ago at 8¾d. is now difficult to move at 8d to 8¼d, and good fair quality at 7¾d; Hingunghaht has declined from 8¾d. for the best to 8¼d., and for second quality from 8¼d to 7¾d. to 7¾; good Oomra from 7¾d. 7¾d., good fair is not saleable over 6¾d., and fair new 6¾d; fair old Dhollera is worth 6d. to 6¼d., according to style, and fair Compta 5¾d. to 6d. There is some export demand for low Dhollera at 4¾d to 5d., and middling fair quality at 5¼d. Arrival Cotton has declined in the same proportion as on the spot. March-April shipment, good fair Dhollerss and Oomras are worth 6¾d., and fair 6¾d. to 5/16d.; good fair machine Broach 7¾d., old terms; arrivals, however, at the close are firm, with an upward tendency, and the low sales of the past two days are attracting the attention of buyers.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, forwind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF MAY 3.

NEW SLANG FOR CHAMPAGNE—Collier's Pop.

PROPER PROMOTION.

The Lord Mayor, after his brilliant celebration of Shakspeare's birthday, now ranks as a citizen—and successful—"spectacle-maker."

A COUSINLY HINT.

"How tall our shadows are, Claude!"
"Yes, aren't they?"
"Tall enough for us to be married, *I* think!"

THE "UGLY DUCKLING." (THE "DEVASTATION.")

Neptune—"Well, of all the hideous——!"
Britannia—"Ah, she isn't pretty, certainly; but remember, Father Nep., handsome is that handsome does!"

NICE DISTINCTION.

Lady—"Tommy Smith, what is meant by sending rain upon the just and upon the unjust?"
Tommy Smith (promptly)—"Sending it to wet good boys and naughty girls."

A VAST DOMAIN.

A friend and total abstainer, who has hitherto been a great admirer of Milton, feels his faith in that poet somewhat shaken, on finding that he refers to the "Empire of Negus," without one single word of disapproval.

NATURE AND ART.

What are the "pictorial trees" which we see announced as about to be exhibited in the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington? What branch of art do they represent? Are they trees hung round with beautiful woodcuts?

"CULTURE."

Fare (furious at being overcharged)—"I insist on seeing your Book of Fares!"
Cabby—"I should be most 'appy to perdooce it, Sir, but unfortunately I left it on the piano-forte in my drawin-room, Sir!"

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY.

"You've heard about the poor dear Duchess? Isn't it too awful?"
"It is, indeed! Did you happen to know her Grace?"
"Well—er—No."
"No more did I! Happy Thought—Let us try and bear up!"

ADJUSTMENT.

Bootmaker (who has a deal of trouble with his Customer)—"I think, Sir, if you were to cut your corns, I could more easily find you a pair——"
Choleric Old Gentleman—"Cut my corns, Sir!—I ask you to fit me a pair o' boots to my feet, Sir! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!!"

PROTOPLASM AND PUTTY.

There is a great charm
'Twixt live and dead matter;
What means Protoplasm,
This fosmer or latter?
That gap it can fill
Not up if 'tis either;
Nor yet, being *nil*
Material, if neither.

MUSIC AND MASONRY.

Thebes' walls, through music's power alone,
Were built by famed Amphion,
Whose plastic harp could channel stone
Like corrugated iron.
And yet a wag, in whom to pun
The tendency was rooted,
Said, what, perhaps, he meant for fun;
Their pillars all were fluted.

CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.

Lady Customer (to Druggist)—Will you let me have a pint bottle of chloroform?
Druggist (amazed)—Pint bottle, M'm? Of chloroform, M'm! May I be allowed to ask for what purpose?
Lady—A disinfectant.
Druggist (aghast)—Disinfectant, M'm! Surely you cannot be aware, M'm, the use of such a quantity would cause paralysis. There must be some mistake, M'm, in naming chloroform! Allow me to suggest eau de cologne.
Bystander—Perhaps the lady means chloride of lime.

COLD WORK.

In the International Exhibition may be seen "The Domestic Freezer." To many visitors this will be no novelty, the Domestic Freezer being rather too well known in the domestic circle. Sometimes it is the head of the family who operates as a Domestic Freezer, when the business transactions of the day have not been altogether satisfactory, or dinner is late, or Aunt Sarah has written to say that she hopes to be with them on the 16th, to stay a month or six weeks. Sometimes it is mamma who is the cause of everybody feeling chilly and uncomfortable—put out because the servants have given warning, or the dressmaker has spoiled her new silk, or that projected visit to Bathinghampton is likely to come to nothing. A daughter of the house has been known to perform the part of Domestic Freezer, and generally in such instances a gentleman is in the case—Frederick has omitted to write, or failed to come, or his marked attentions to Emily are not regarded with enthusiasm by Emily's parents. But more frequently it is the presence of a son in the family circle which acts as a Domestic Freezer—when he has exceeded his allowance or is keeping late hours, or finds the billiard room more attractive than the counting-house.

The bore who takes a liberal advantage of his general invitation; the mother of mamma after she has had a difference with a nurse on the subject of the management of infants; the *enfant terrible* of the family with his inopportune remarks before strangers; and the unsophisticated relative who *will* refer to passages in the early career of Cousin Robert, which he would prefer to have forgotten—all these Domestic Freezers are additional proofs, if any were wanting, that it is an everyday institution amongst us, and that we need not go so far from home as the International to find it.

NOTICES.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

REQUISITES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap
in boxes of 3 tablets;
CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP
in small bars.

Petroleum; Petroline; Coal-Tar; and Juniper Tar-Oil; Soaps.

TREACHER'S
Prickly Heat Lotion,
per bottle Re 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new position now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...3½ " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ...3 " " }

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRMIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS— Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES— Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS— Rs. 86
Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA— Rs. 38
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* Rs. 26
PORTS— Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE— Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne) Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light— Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel— Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20; Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch— Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM— Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White— Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA— Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY— Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW— Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,
Per doz. Quarts. Cash—Rs. 11; Credit—Rs. 12-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine,
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 14-8; Credit—Rs. 16.
Per dozen Pints. Cash—Rs. 8; Credit—Rs. 9.

CLARET:
Saint Julien;
An excellent Dinner Wine;
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 20; Credit—Rs. 22-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 25; Credit—Rs. 28.
Per dozen Pints. Cash—Rs. 14; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant,
Per dozen Quarts. Cash—Rs. 30; Credit—Rs. 34.
Per dozen Pints. Cash—Rs. 16; Credit—Rs. 18.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied	per doz	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	35
NIERONBERGER	,, ,,	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,,	32
Do.	,, pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,, quarts	35
RUDESHEIMER	,, pints	13
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	,, quarts	18
GEISENHEIMER	,, pints	10

CLARET.
By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16
ST. JULIEN do. do.	,, ,,	18
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, ,,	21

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

		Rs.
MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	24
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	20
BEAUNE	,, ,,	16
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.
GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims.	per doz. quarts	40
	,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Frères	,, quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

		Rs.
Per Doz.	quarts	28
Do.	pints	15

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

				Rs.
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs.	24	
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,,	,,	21	

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. YEDDO.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,
Quarts in Cases of 3 dozen, Rs. 5-12 per doz.
Single dozens Rs. 6.
Pints in Cases of 6 dozen, Rs. 3-14 per doz.
Single dozens Rs. 4.

J. NEUBERG.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0

BUCELLAS.

A delicate and light Wine	1 0

MARSALA.

A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8

MADEIRA.

Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0

PORT.

Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	14 0

A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.

CHAMPAGNE.

A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39 0
Geisler's	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

STILL HOCK.

Fine light Hock	14 0
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	27 0

STILL MOSELLE.

Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	23 0

CLARET.

Sound Cup Claret	8 4
Breakfast Wine	9 8
Dinner Wine	16 0
After-Dinner Wine	23 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	29 0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	18 0
A few cases *Leoflite*, 1865 Vintage	30 0

BURGUNDY.

Sparkling Red	31 0
Do. White	31 0
Still, extra fine	19 0

STEINWEIN.

This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons	20 0

CHABLIS.

A very nice light Wine	14 0
Do. more body	19 0

SAUTERNES.

A pure wholesome Wine	16 0
Do. more body	20 0

BRANDY.

Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26 8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark	19 8
Hennessy's	19 8
Exshaw's No. 1	31 8

GINGER WINE.

Crabbie's Scotch	12 4
Payne & Co.'s	13 0

GIN.

Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16 0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13 0
Cordial Gin, extra superior	14 0

WHISKEY.

Finest Scotch	15 0
Do. Irish	17 8

RUM.

Fine